Erosion Control & Landscape Contractor Meeting

Caltrans Projects Compliance with New Construction General Permit





Presenter

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Agenda

- Construction General Permit (CGP) Definition & Intent
- Significant Differences Between Old and New CGP
- Transition Requirements for Caltrans Projects
- Manuals, Templates, and Forms
- Questions and Answers

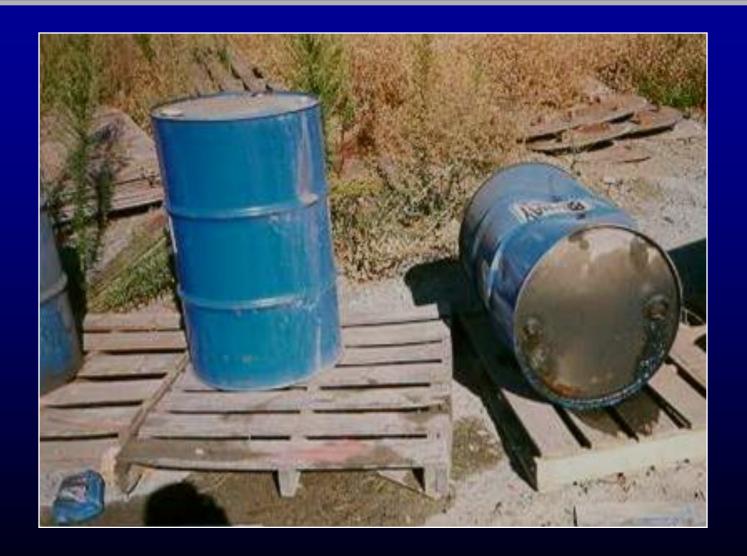


- What is the Construction General Permit?
- The intent of CGP is to protect receiving waters from pollutants from construction site stormwater and nonstormwater discharges.

















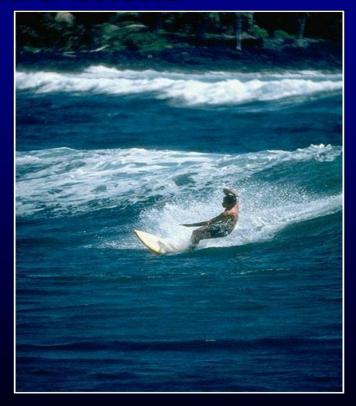


- Compliance with the CGP is required by the Caltrans
 Statewide National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
 (NPDES) Permit.
- CGP is regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board.
- CGP is enforced by the Regional Water Quality Control Boards.
- CGP impacts all Caltrans functional units involved in project delivery, as well as Encroachment Permits and Maintenance.



National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities

- Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ NPDES No. CAS000002
- Adopted by State Water Resources
 Control Board on
 September 2, 2009
- Order Became Effective on July 1, 2010





 The new CGP impacts all Caltrans constructions projects with 1 acre or more soil disturbance

Except:

- Construction Projects In the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic
 Unit
- Routine Maintenance Projects
- Projects with 1-5 acres of soil disturbance where the R<5 (Rainfall Erosivity Waiver)
 - ♦ R = Rainfall-runoff erosivity factor in the RUSLE.



Significant Changes to CGP

- Electronic Signature and Certification Requirements
- Risk-Based Permitting Approach
- Rainfall Erosivity Waiver (1-5 acre R<5)</p>
- Certification/Training Requirements for Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Developers and Practitioners
- Soil stabilization and sediment control for inactive areas (14 days)



Significant Changes to CGP

- Year-round soil stabilization and sediment control for DSA and stockpiles
- Weekly Site Inspections
- Rain Event Action Plan
- Discharge (Effluent) Monitoring and Reporting



Significant Changes to CGP

- Technology-Based Numeric Action Levels (NAL) for pH & turbidity
- Technology-Based Numeric Effluent Limitations (NEL) for pH and turbidity
- Receiving Water Monitoring and Reporting
- Post-Construction Storm Water Performance Standards
- Project Annual Reporting



Project Risk Level Determination

- Sediment Risk (Soil loss using RUSLE)
 - → RUSLE: A = R.K.LS.C.P
 - → A= rate of sheet and rill erosion
 - → R = rainfall-runoff erosivity factor
 - ★ K = soil erodibility factor
 - → LS = length-slope factor
 - → C = cover factor (erosion controls)
 - → P = management operations and support practices (sediment controls)
 - ♦ Project Sediment Risk = R.K.LS, this will estimate the project-related bare ground soil loss in tons/acre



Project Risk Level Determination

- Receiving Water Risk
 - On 303-d list of impaired by sediment, or
 - Has a USEPA Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) plan for sediment, or
 - Has beneficial uses for COLD, SPAWN, and MIGRATORY



Project Risk Level Determination

Risk Levels (RL)

		Receiving W	later Risk
		Low	High
	Low	RL1	RL 2
Sediment Risk	Medium	RL 2	RL 2
	High	RL 2	RL3



Certification/Training Requirements

- The qualified SWPPP developer (QSD) must be registered or certified for at least one of the following:
 - 1. California registered civil engineer
 - 2. California registered professional geologist or engineering geologist
 - 3. California licensed Landscape Architect
 - 4. Professional hydrologist registered through the American Institute of Hydrology
 - Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC)™ registered through Enviro Cert International, Inc.
 - 6. Certified Professional in Storm Water Quality (CPSWQ)™ registered through Enviro Cert International, Inc.
 - 7. Professional in erosion and sediment control registered through the National Institute for Certification in Engineering Technologies (NICET)



Certification/Training Requirements

- The qualified SWPPP practitioner (QSP) must be certified for at least one of the following:
 - Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector (CESSWI)™ registered through Enviro Cert International, Inc.
 - Certified Inspector of Sediment and Erosion Control (CISEC) registered through CISEC, Inc.



Caltrans Water Pollution Control Manager (WPCM)

- The WPCM must be a QSP whenever the project requires a WPCP or be a QSD whenever the project requires a SWPPP.
- In addition to the training and certifications specified by the CGP, Caltrans requires the following:
 - The QSD or QSP must have completed the storm water management training described in the Departments "Storm Water and Water Pollution Control" website.



Soil Stabilization and Sedimentation

- Year-round soil stabilization and sediment control for DSA and stockpiles
 - Install water pollution control practices within 72 hours of stockpiling material or before a forecasted storm event, whichever occurs first.
 - When stockpiles are being used, do not allow soil, sediment, or other debris to enter storm drains, open drainages, and watercourses.



REAP and Discharge Monitoring

Types of "Storms"							
Shower =	Between 0.	0 and 0.1 inches					
Storm Event =	Greater tha	n 0.1 inches/24	hours				
Qualifying Rain Event =	Greater tha	n 0.5 inches					
	Forecast						
Shower	REAP*	Pre- storm Inspection 		During Storm Inspection	Post-storm Inspection 	Sampling & Analysis*	Non-visible Sampling & Analysis
Storm Event	×	X	×				×
Qualifying Rain Event	×	x	×		×	×	x
	Forecast		Actual				
Shower			Shower				
Storm Event	×	х					
Qualifying Rain Event	х	х	ES.				
Shower			Storm Event	X			X
Storm Event	×	x	Sec	X			×
Qualifying Rain Event	х	х	14014	Х			х
Shower			Qualifying Rain Event	Х	X	X	X
Storm Event	×	x	C C	×	Х	Х	×
Qualifying Rain Event	×	х	463 4630	Х	х	×	x
* Only applies to Risk Levels							
2 and 3.							
The CGP requires a REAP when there is a chance of precipitation of 50% or greater; it does not talk about the amount.							
	A REAP is a written plan for protection of all exposed portions of the site and has to be implemented within 48 hours of						
	ANY LIKELY	PRECIPITATION	EVENT FORECAST OF 50% OR GREATER PROBA	ABILITY.			



Sampling & Analysis

- Numeric Action Levels
 - ♦ Risk Level 2 and 3 projects
 - → 6.5 > Stormwater discharge pH > 8.5
 - → Stormwater discharge > 250 NTU
- Numeric Effluent Limitations
 - ♦ Risk Level 3 projects
 - → 6.0 > Stormwater discharge pH > 9.0
 - → Stormwater discharge > 500 NTU



Turbidity



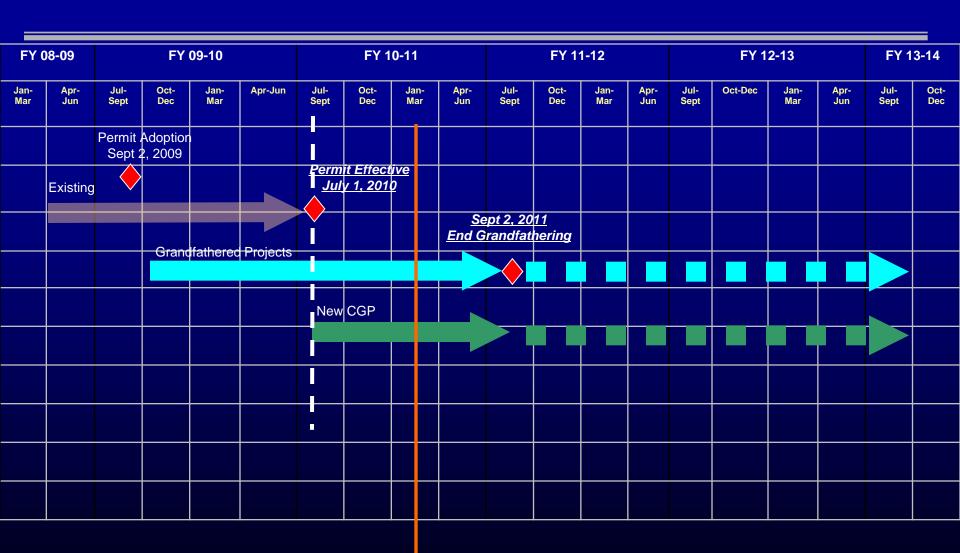


Annual Reporting

- Summary and analysis of all sampling data
- Summary of all corrective actions
- Compliance activities or corrective actions not taken
- Summary of all exceedances and violations of the permit
- All visual, stormwater discharges and receiving water inspections reports
- Personal training information



Transition from Old to New CGP



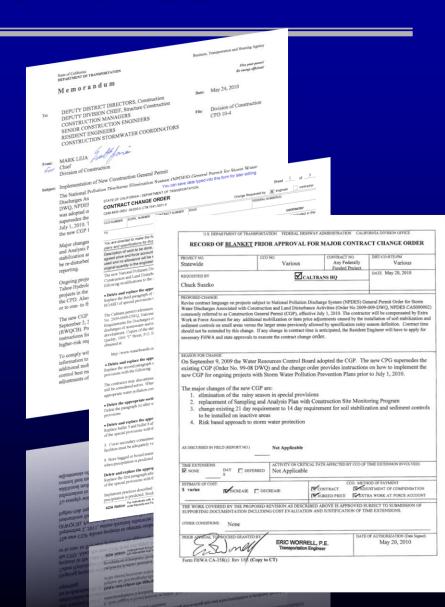


Today

Implementation of New CGP

- ♦ CPD 10-4
 - Implementation of New CGP (Risk Level 1 Projects)
- ◆ CPD 10-9
 - Implementation of New CGP (Risk Level 2 and 3 Projects)
- More directives to follow...

CPDs available at: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/construc/





Risk Level 1 Projects

- Ongoing Projects with a SWPPP and NOC
 - ♦ Grandfathered Risk Level 1, until September 2, 2011.
 - Issue Contract Change Order
 - Update specification reference to new CGP
 - Soil stabilization and sediment control for inactive areas (
 14 days)
 - Year-round soil stabilization and sediment controls for DSA and stockpiles
 - Compensation to Contractors for additional soil stabilization and sediment control requirements.





Risk Level 1 Projects (cont'd)

- Ongoing Projects with a SWPPP and NOC
 - Attach Updated information to Project SWPPP
 - Reference new CGP
 - Soil stabilization and sediment control for inactive areas (14 days)
 - Year-round soil stabilization and sediment controls for DSA and stockpiles
 - Construction Site Monitoring Program
 - Weekly site inspections and complete inspection checklist by Caltrans Staff (see SWPPP/WPCP Preparation Manual for inspection checklist)



Risk Level 2 and 3 Projects

- Ongoing Projects with a SWPPP and NOC
 - ♦ Contractor must provide qualified SWPPP developer
 - ♦ Require Rain Event Action Plan (REAP) 48 hours prior to a forecasted 50% chance of precipitation
 - Sampling of stormwater discharges for pH and turbidity for qualifying rain events
 - For Risk Level 3 projects, sampling of receiving water when NEL is exceeded



The Permit identifies 5 categories of year-round minimum BMPs:

- 1. Good site management / housekeeping
- 2. Non-Stormwater Management
- 3. Erosion Control
- 4. Sediment Controls
- 5. Run-on / Run-off Controls



1. Good Site Management "Housekeeping"

Construction materials

- Cover stockpiled materials that are not actively being used
- ♦ Store chemicals in watertight containers
- Implement Tracking Control
- 2. Waste Management
- ♦ No rinse or wash materials on to impervious surfaces
- ♦ Contain portable toilets
- ♦ Clean or replace sanitation facilities and inspect for leaks and spills
- ♦ Cover waste containers at end of day and before rain
- ♦ Prevent discharges from waste disposal containers
- ♦ Watertight concrete wash-out areas
- Contain and securely protect stockpiled waste material
- Implement procedures to address hazardous and non-hazardous spills
- ♦ Spill response



1. Good Site Management "Housekeeping" (Continued)

Vehicle Storage and Maintenance

♦ No changes to existing BMPs

Landscape Materials

- ♦ Contain stockpiled materials when not actively being used
- Contain fertilizers and other landscape materials when not actively being used
- Discontinue application of erodible landscape materials 2 days prior to rain
- ♦ Store landscape material on pallets and cover

Potential Pollutant Sources

♦ Identification of pollutants and non-visible pollutant SAP.

Air Deposition of Site Materials and From Site Operations

♦ Limit such particulates as sediment, nutrients, trash and bacteria



- 2. Non-Stormwater Management
- ♦ Implement measures to control all non-stormwater discharges
- Wash vehicles in such a manner to prevent discharges to surface water or MS4 drainage system
- Clean streets in such a manner to prevent discharges to surface water or MS4 drainage system
- 3. Erosion Control
- ♦ Implement effective wind erosion control
- ♦ Provide effective soil cover for inactive areas and all finished slopes
- Limit the use of plastic materials when more sustainable, environmentally friendly alternatives exist



Sediment Controls

- Establish and maintain effective perimeter controls to sufficiently control erosion and sediment discharges from the site
- Stabilize all construction entrances and exits to sufficiently control erosion and sediment discharges from the site
- When sediment basins are designed, at minimum, according to the method in the CASQA's Construction BMP Guidance Handbook
- 5. Run-on and Run-off Controls
- Effectively manage all run-on, all run-off within the site and all run-off that discharges off the site.
- Run-on from off site shall be directed away from disturbed soil areas



Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD)

- ♦ Resident Engineer for grandfathered projects
- Contractor must provide QSD for projects with new SWPPP specification

Qualified SWPPP Practitioner (QSP)

- ♦ Resident Engineer for grandfathered projects
- WPC Manager will need to meet the requirements of QSD, and therefore will meet the requirements of QSP, on projects with new SWPPP specification

Water Pollution Control Manager

- ♦ No new requirements for grandfathered projects
- Must meet the requirements for Qualified SWPPP Developer for projects with new SWPPP specification



Construction Site Monitoring Program Visual Site Monitoring Program

- Weekly (Attachment H or CEM-2030)
- Quarterly Non-stormwater Discharge
- Prestorm
- Daily during storm
- Post Storm

Stormwater Sampling and Analysis

Non-visible Pollutants



Risk Level 1 Reporting Requirements

Notice of Construction

♦ Minor changes have been made to the form

Notice of Discharge

♦ Shall continue to report discharges to RWQCBs

Notice of Construction Complete

♦ Changes to reporting form

Stormwater Annual Report

→ Project annual reports required September 2011



Implementation of the New CGP

Stormwater Specifications (July 2010)

- ♦ SSP 07-345 Water Pollution Control (SWPPP)
- SSP S5-630 Relations with California Regional Water Quality Control Board
- ♦ SSP 07-346 Construction Site Management
- ♦ SSP 07-340 Water Pollution Control (WPCP)

http://www.caltrans.ca.gov/hq/esc/oe/standards.php

Project Planning and Design Guide (PPDG) (July 2010)

Storm Water Data Report (SWDR) (July 2010)

http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/oppd/stormwtr/index.htm



Construction Stormwater Forms

List of newly developed forms:

	CEM-2002	Notification of Construction
	CEM-2004	Notification of Construction (Desert Areas)
	CEM-2005	Notification of Rainfall Erosivity Waiver
	CEM-2006 Signatory	Legally Responsible Person Authorization of Approved
	CEM-2008	SWPPP/WPCP Amendment Certification and Acceptance
	CEM-2009	SWPPP/WPCP Amendment Log
	CEM-2023	Stormwater Training Record
	CEM-2024	Stormwater Training Log
	CEM-2030	Stormwater Site Inspection Report
	CEM-2035 Summary	Stormwater Site Inspection Report Corrective Actions



Construction Stormwater Forms

	CEM-2034	Stormwater Best Management Practices Status Report
	CEM-2040	Weather Forecast Monitoring Log
	CEM-2041	Weather Monitoring Log
	CEM-2045	Rain Event Action Plan Highway Construction Phase
	CEM-2046	Rain Event Action Plan Plant Establishment Phase
	CEM-2047	Rain Event Action Plan For Inactive Project
	CEM-2048	Storm Event Sampling and Analyses Plan
	CEM-2049	Qualifying Rain Event Sampling and Analyses Plan
\$	CEM-2050	Sample Information, Identification, and Chain-of-Custody
	Record	
\$	CEM-2051	Stormwater Sampling and Testing Summary Log
	CEM-2052	Stormwater Sample Field Test Report



Construction Stormwater Forms

\$	CEM-2054	Stormwater Sample Laboratory Test Report
\$	CEM-2055	Stormwater Equipment Maintenance Log
\$	CEM-2056	Stormwater Turbidity Meter Calibration Record
\$	CEM-2057	Stormwater pH Meter Calibration Record
\$	CEM-2058	Stormwater Meter Calibration Record
\$	CEM-2061	Notice of Discharge Report
\$	CEM-2062	Numeric Action Level Exceedance Report
\$	CEM-2063	Numeric Effluent Limitation Violation Report
\$	CEM-2065	Notice of Discharge Log
\$	CEM-2070	SWPPP/WPCP Annual Certification of Compliance
\$	CEM-2090	Notice of Completion of Construction

Forms are available from the Division of Construction website at:

http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/construc/forms.htm

Construction Stormwater Guidance

- Coming soon...
 - Updated SWPPP Template
 - ♦ SWPPP and WPCP Preparation Manual
 - Construction Site Monitoring Program Guidance Manual
 - ♦ Construction Site Monitoring Program Guidance Manual

Manuals are available from the Department's Construction Storm Water and Water Pollution Control web site at:

http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/construc/stormwater/stormwater1.htm



Water Quality Dispatch

Water Quality Dispatche available at: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/env/ stormwater/publicat/wqdispat ch/index.htm





September 22, 2010

CGP Requires Year-Round Perimeter Controls

Construction projects are now required to install and maintain effective temporary sediment Consuction projects are now required to instant and mannam effective temporary sequinem perimeter controls year-round. Inactive stockpiles must have temporary sediment perimeter. permeter controls year-round. Inactive stockpites must have temporary sediment perimeter controls. Typical perimeter controls are silt fence and fiber rolls. There may be some conditions

The perimeter control requirement also applies to inactive stockpiles at the project site. Inactive The perimeter control requirement also applies to mactive stockpiles at the project site. Hactive stockpiles are defined as stockpiles that are not scheduled to be used for at least 14 days. Periodic stockpiles are detined as stockpiles that are not scheduled to be used for at least 19 days. remode inspection and removal of accumulated sediment is necessary to maintain the effectiveness of

Temporary Perimeter Control: Inspection and Maintenance

- INSPECT sediment control BMPs before, during, and after each storm event.
- CORRECT a specific deficiency if found during the site inspection. Include necessary corrective action on the inspection checklist or stormwater site inspection report. MAINTAIN BMPs by removing sediment as required by the contract special provisions. MAIN TAIN DAIRS by removing sequence as required by the contract special provisions.

 Typically, sediment should be removed when the accumulated depth reaches one-third of the

Construction Procedure Directive (CPD) 10-4 provides guidance and Contract Change Construction Procedure Directive (CPD) 10-4 provides guidance and contract change Order (CCO) language to implement the new CGP on going projects, including year-round soil Order (CCO) language to implement the new COF on going projects, including year-round son stabilization and sediment control best management practices in place of current rainy season statutication and securities control uses miningement practices in practice of current requirements. http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/construe/CPD/rectives/cpd/index.htm.

Standard Special Provisions (SSP) 07-345, Water Pollution Control, has been Standaru Special Provisions (SSP) 07-343, water roundon Control, has been revised to incorporate the new requirements of the CGP. Projects advertised after July 1, 2010, and included after July 1, 2010, covered by the new COF, will include this revised SSF.

http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/esc/oe/specifications/SSPs/2006-SSPs/Updates/2010-06_updates/

Water Quality Dispatch is a periodic update of stormwater and related water quality news for the Water Quality Dispetch is a periodic update of stormwater and related water quanty news for the Department. Verify information before taking action on these buildings. Wedisputch@dot ca gov or call



Questions



